



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	SIKHA SURENDRAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103737
Center		Date	

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The judiciary has been facing the problem of huge backlog of cases and large numbers of undertrials. It was in such a scenario, the idea of AIJS came up.

### Significance of AIJS & its effects :

- All India Judicial Service which can be brought up as an All India service will boost the expertise & professionalism of the judges by imparting efficient training.
- It ensures a merit based entry into the judicial field.
- It can solve the continuing mismatch between executive & judiciary regarding appointment of judges.

### Challenges:

- The establishment of AITS need not solve the issue of huge backlog of cases
- The real issue of the judicial backlog lies in the inefficiency of judges & pure meritocracy need not ensure it
- Judicial infrastructure is not regraded to utilise the new faces of judicial efficiency
- Promotion & transfers of judges will be an issue after AISC
- The composition of AISC is not properly defined as it is very important to impart professional expertise into it
- Unauthorised political intervention can happen in the system which is undesirable
- It can take away the powers of Supreme Courts & High Courts.

- The establishment of AJIC can be blocked by the court order as we have witnessed the judicial lethargy to bring up National Judicial Appointments Commission to ensure transparency.

Increasing the number of establishments to control an organ is not welcome. Rather the existing system should be upgraded & made transparent.

If ~~the~~ <sup>AJIC</sup> can ensure judicial accountability, transparency in judicial appointments, fill the vacancies & resolve the backlogs; it is a welcome step. So before going for its establishment, such points needed to be addressed.

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Democracy will be successful if intra party democracy and internal elections <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ ensured

- Political parties witness a patronage system with no internal democracy
- Political positions & candidature seems to be the right of political families.
- Women participation is much low among parties.
- Crony capitalism & bargaining power determines candidates for election
- Criminalisation of politics due to absence of internal democracy.
- Political parties fails to showcase good candidates eligible for govern-ance

- Money power & muscle power governs internal politics also.

### Way forward :

- Internal elections can bring the eligible candidates to government
- Reservation of women in political parties can ensure sufficient number of women in parliament.
- Women empowerment can be achieved through internal democracy
- Youth will be given chance to contest elections & innovative ideas will come up.
- NOTA option in voting machines shows the public perception about ineligible candidates.
- Internal democracy will reduce the chances of defection.

So internal elections & intra-party democracy can boost the

democratic values of India. It can witness further political mobilisation of masses & increased participation in governance which ensures overall development of the nation.

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में ब्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The government has merged some autonomous bodies to curb overlapping of work.

### Need of merger

- Reduce overlapping of work & conflict of decisions
- Improved efficiency & expertise of existing departments.
- Reduce burden of government exchequer to manage more institutions

### Challenges :

- The merger ~~should~~ <sup>may</sup> reduce competition
- The existing institution may lack popular expertise & professional support.

- Overloading with work & backlog of pending cases can occur.
- Merger of regulatory bodies can leave legal loopholes that can be exploited
- Merger of Ministry of Overseas of Indian Affairs with Ministry of External Affairs witnessed similar arguments.

So merger of autonomous bodies should be done after proper examination & analysis • Responsibilities should be properly demarcated between the bodies • Powers should be properly devolved • Sufficient human resources training & appointments should be done.



4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

### Election Commission of India

Had stood as a democratic bulwark of good governance by ensuring free & fair elections.

### Challenges :

- There are cases reported about the use of money power & muscle power in elections.
- Black money is circulating in the elections
- Bribe & corruption among officials.
- Usage of religious/caste feelings to attract votes
- Severe criticism on the election commission on tampering of voting machines & fraud

## Existing laws & mechanisms :

- Election Commission has the power to nullify the election results/cancel the polls in case of bribe, money power/muscle power.

But this power is not statutorily backed by a law & it needs more power to capture black money circulation also.

- Recently Supreme Court has ordered the ban of using religious feelings/caste feelings <sup>while</sup> asking votes. But the practice is still continuing invisibly. There is a need for strict legislation & monitoring.

- Various political parties criticising election commission on tampered voting machines should be addressed severely as it damages the image of Indian democracy.

- Electoral laws allows a person undertaken to fight the elections. This led to

criminalisation of politics.

Way forward:

- Voter Verified Paper Trail is brought up as a solution to criticism against political patronage
- Model Code of Conduct should be given statutory backing
- Election Commission should be conferred the powers to cancel polls in case of money power.
- Steps should be taken against criminalisation of politics such as banning a convicted person for a fixed term

So by addressing the challenges, the defender of Indian democracy can be made more powerful to ensure legitimate elections.

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुनः परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Parliamentary privileges are individual & collective privileges enjoyed by the parliamentarians. It is meant to ensure free & fair performance + unfeared legislation of policies.

### Concerns :

- The parliamentary privilege has come in conflict with fundamental right
- The criticism of media about the parliamentary activities accused media persons on breaching privilege & was convicted
- Media is concerned about the curtailment of freedom of speech & expression

- Parliamentary privileges should not be a blanket to do illegal activities
- Fair & constructive criticism by media is necessary for constructive democracy & good governance
- Parliamentarians seems to misuse the privileges to accuse media persons who are speaking against them
- Parliamentary privileges are decided by parliament itself. This is not a transparent process
- An external regulatory body should be given the responsibility to take decision on breach of privileges.

So, there is a need to establish the balance between fundamental rights & parliamentary privi-

leges. Parliamentary proceedings should be transparent & can efficiently perform under constructive criticisms & public monitoring. Anyway, public freedom should not come to a position that parliamentary ~~are~~ proceedings are negatively affected.

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

*Extrajudicial killings*  
though occurring in a less frequency  
raises serious concerns about the  
fundamental right to life + liberty.

Police custody murders,  
and encounter killings are reported  
from some parts of India.

- The trials on extra judicial killings witness a slow progress and hardly any police officer is convicted in the case.
- There is no proper mechanism to examine whether encounter killings was a purposeful act or not.
- Extra judicial killings sometimes shows a doubt of eliminating evidences.

- Judiciary has strongly condemned the misuse of law & asked the government to take necessary actions.

### Way forward :

- There is a need for proper legislation to punish extra judicial killings
- Proper guidelines should be provided for police officers regarding protection of life of culprits & accused
- Speedy trial should be made & the accused should be punished
- It is high time to reduce the number of criminals in police itself.
- Accountability of officers should be ensured & officers should take the responsibility of loss of life.

Right to life and right to be produced before court are fundamental rights of a citizen. No

one should be deprived of the right  
No organ of government should be  
given the power to trespass the rules  
& take law into hands.

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate Regulation Act,  
2016 has been brought out by the  
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty  
Alleviation.

Provisions that boost consumer confidence:

- Establish a real estate regulatory body in each state to ensure transparent process
- All stakeholders are needed to register in the body before starting the work.
- 70% of the estimated money should be deposited in an escrow account
- Maintenance liability for 5 years
- Any change in the plans & designs needed to be communicated with the owner

## Rational behind the act

- Real estate sector had remained as an unregulated field which had no transparency & accountability
- Cases of fraud were reported
- Absence of regulatory ~~cont~~ organisation increased negligence in the sector.
- Maintenance option was not available to the consumers
- It remained as the exclusive right of the real estate businessmen to take decisions & change policies.

## Hurdles :

- Land is a state subject so it is upto the states to enact the model laws.
- Bureaucratical lethargy can cause hurdles in implementation
- Political intervention in the appoint

ment of regulatory board is not addressed.

- Problem of black money circulation in the real estate sector is not addressed.
- Increased regulations & complexity can cause a setback to the sector.

Concluding, the Real Estate Act is a right step to control illegal constructions & revitalize urban planning. State governments should show the political will to implement it in letter & spirit.

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन में संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Inter state river disputes is a burning issue since independence which is not resolved yet. So, there arises the questioning of the efficiency of existing systems in water management practice.

- Water comes under the state list and hence every state shows its aggressive attitude while it comes to sharing of river water.
- Overexploitation of water & irrational construction of dams to address the needs of the particular state create problems.
- States show a jealous attitude to share water resources and the downstream states raises voices against dam construction & overuse of water by upstream states.

- Inter state water dispute tribunals set up under Article 262 was not able to solve the problem
- Politicisation & emergence of new parties in the name of water resources has begun
- Frustration due to fall in monsoon leads to political turmoil & rebellious people attacking public property
- Appeal to Supreme Court on the order of tribunal causes delay & the water issue can't be solved based on mere judicial evidences.

### Way forward :

- Bringing water into the Union list can end the political supremacy or state supremacy on this natural resource
- Union can establish a River Management Board to conduct proper surveys, to manage water resources & its protection
- Allocation of sufficient amount of

- water to each state after analysing the needs
- The recent proposal of establishing a River Water Tribunal at national level with separate benches is a welcome step.
  - The idea of Dispute Resolution Committee before the help of tribunal is a rational platform for negotiations.
  - The judgements of tribunal should be made final & binding which find issues with judicial review & appealing power of court.
  - Immediate implementation of the ruling without waiting for a gazette notification can be made

Water is a right of every living being. So the water disputes should be resolved based on natural justice. It should not be a platform to show political vendetta.

9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए, कि सुशासन के लिए, दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Civil servants in case of All India Service is recruited by Centre at different states. The mode of appointment & the supervisory power of Union itself is taken by the political party of the state.

- Irrational transfers for civil servants has <sup>seen an</sup> ~~becoming~~ increasing trend nowadays.  
eg: Recent court order reinstating Kerala DSP who was transferred.
- Civil servants are forced to support the political ideology beyond the provisions of law.
- The recommendations made by the civil servants are not given sufficient value in administrative policies.
- Stakehood is becoming a tussle war between political executive & permanent

executive

### Need for cooperation

- Proper implementation of policies need the cooperation between the two executives
- Frequent transfers ~~should~~ <sup>will</sup> make the civil servants unable to study the problems efficiently & make decisions
- Good governance & quality service delivery requires coordination between two.

### Way forward

- A separate regulatory body should be established to address the concerns regarding frequent transfers
- Proper & regular reporting should be made about transfers
- Accountability & transparency should be increased by efficient

utilization of file noting

Political executive & permanent executive should work hand-in-hand to ensure good governance

10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.  
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs has played significant role in the development of nation by raising issues which are neglected by the government

- Kisan Shakthi Sanghadan of Rajasthan has played a major role in the enactment of RTI.
- Environmental issues had been widely raised by NGOs & civil society groups like Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- NGO groups are very significant in mid day meal programs & nutrition programs of children
- Prajwala NGO of Padmabhushan Sunitha Menon plays a major role in rehabilitation of sexually abused women & children.

Features of NGOs

- They belongs to no political party & they contest no elections
- They are not part of government executive
- They lobbies government to solve certain issues
- They mobilise people for an issue through legitimate protests & satyagrahas.

So NGOs has no space in the political domain. But still they are serving the people with devotion.

Role in politics :

- The issues raised by NGOs had led to the fall & rise of political parties.
- NGOs had contributed ethical leaders to Indian politics
- Mobilisation of people against a

particular party have effect on election  
& determines political power.

- Illicit activities <sup>of politicians</sup> brought up by the  
NGOs led to change of governments

So in all such ways,

NGOs has played a role in the political  
domain as well.

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India is witnessing the disaster of urban floods in Mumbai this year & has a history of urban floods in Chennai & Mumbai. So the pattern of urbanisation is under question.

Issues in governance of cities :

- Poor planning of cities led to building up of heat islands which do not conform to basic construction codes
- No proper drainage system was designed
- Urban planning office & municipal corporations have failed to address the issues of stucked drainage system & regular cleaning.
- The urban governments failed to

regulate construction on wetlands &  
filling up of lakes

- Sewage & solid waste management is not properly regulated
- Corruption among officers eases the land clearance for illicit constructions

Way forward :

City governments can play a major role to boost competitive federalism

- Proper urban planning & land use policy should be brought
- Illegal constructions should be cleared out
- Municipal bonds can be issued to further city development
- The process of collection of taxes should be enhanced
- Proper auditing of accounts & utilisation

tion of funds can be made

- Ensuring basic amenities like water, power & energy, cities can attract FDI
- Power of mayors can be increased
- The political war between mayors & the councilors should be avoided.
- States should devolve financial resources & political power to urban local bodies

Urban local bodies have better interaction with people & can constructively work for the efficient governance. Hence urban governance institutions should be strengthened to boost confidence of people.

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशाप करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is an evil existing in Indian culture despite the education status/economic status.

- Marrying out the caste welcomes social boycott.
- Inter-caste marriages especially with a Dalit causes communal clash also.
- Inter-religious marriages also suffers similar problems.

### Concerns:

- The practice shows the orthodox mentality & caste discrimination in the minds of people.
- The slogan of unity in diversity is losing its significance here.
- Social boycott includes the ban form

attending religious institutions ,  
social ceremonies etc

- This practice is very similar to untouchability
- Social boycott leaves them with no <sup>other</sup> option than to migrate to slums.
- It underlines caste system & religious discrimination

Way forward :

- Statutory law should be brought declaring the practice of social boycott as a criminal offence including harsh punishments.
- This can ~~not~~ <sup>keep</sup> a control over such practices & the traditional judicial systems like khap panchayats
- Awareness programmes should be made & the help of religious leaders should be sought to remove the

discriminatory thoughts from the  
minds of people.

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इसमें मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking is prohibited by Article 23 of Indian constitution. Even though the practice still exists in Indian society.

### Complexity of problems :

- Human trafficking in the name of offering jobs + education is seeing increased trend.
- Mostly poor people or lower caste people unaware of social complexities are victimised.
- Sexual exploitation of girls + children are increasing.
- Online platforms are utilised to manage the trafficking business.
- Youth are easily vulnerable to online traps of trafficking.

- Criminals in politics are supposed to be supporting the practice.
- The trafficking network has all India presence & political patronage.
- Illegal migrants are usually trafficked across the borders. This worsens the security of nation.
- Usage of drugs & narcotics during human trafficking indicates smuggling across borders.

### Way forward :

- Strict enforcement of rule should be ensured
- Punishments should be increased
- Proper rehabilitation centres should be made
- Speedy trials should be ensured
- Decriminalisation of politics

- Strict monitoring of border areas
- Laws to block online traps & new cyber policy to punish the culprits

14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The quality of education in India is assessed to be poor and there is an immediate necessity to revamp the system. Teacher quality also plays an important role here.

- Teachers are normally ill-trained or under-trained.
- The policy of physical & mental harassment is still followed by teachers which is unlawful.
- Teachers lack the efficiency to understand new emerging topics and teach them.
- Spoon feeding system of education is practised & no space for innovation is provided.

- Teachers are even unaware about the Comprehensive & Continuous Evaluation Policy of RTE Act.

### Way forward :

- Proper training specific to different classes & maturity level of students should be provided
- Teacher training institutes should be ensured necessary standards & monitored regularly.
- Innovative practices should be enhanced within teachers itself



15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent order of Supreme Court about the misuse of section 498A to sue the in-laws family purposefully on domestic violence allegations raised serious concerns.

The new court order seems to give more protection to patriarchal norms

- Court asks for the constitution of an investigation committee which may be filled with patriarchal men to study the issue & give report
- Police can take actions based on the report given by the committee only
- Patriarchally mindset members may give report in support of men.

- Husband & in-laws are not required to surrender after the petition of case
- Visa cards are not regulated after filing the case. So they can easily flee to foreign nations
- It lay the responsibility of proving the crime on the women itself
- <sup>Aggrieved</sup> Woman She has to appear before police station & courts which makes it a complex procedure.
- Court also give specific concerns about the intensity of physical torture made. It sees no empathy to mental torture suffered by the women.

There may be some cases of frivolous complaints made by women. It doesn't means that the intensity of problem is less.

The present strategy of court seems to be recognising the victim only after she commits suicide or is murdered in the in-laws family.

16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India-US ties has seen major improvements & it was enhanced when India was given the status of major defence partner by USA.

Significance :

- Major defence partner status provides easy acquisition of defence materials & transfer of defence technology
- No separate licenses & clearances will be required for Indian defence firms
- Signing of LEMOA agreement ensures sharing of logistics service during disasters & joint exercises.

Implications :

- USA is seeing India as a balancing

power to block Chinese aggressiveness

- On the similar way, India is strengthening defence ties with US on the concerns regarding CPEC of China-Pakistan & increasing ties of Russia & China
- The anti-terrorism strategy of India & US converge
- USA supports India's NSG and UNSC inclusion
- USA wants to utilise the US-Japan-India triangle to contain both China & N. Korea.
- Joint military exercises and naval exercises like Malabar underlines the strategic interest.
- India's majority defence equipments are imported
- India can access new & advanced defence imports from USA.

- Converging peace between USA and Israel is also in interest of India

So; India's policy of utilising the defence partnership is with a long vision to contain terrorist activities of Pakistan & aggressiveness of China.

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been one of the largest & regular contributors of well trained soldiers to the UN Peace Keeping Missions across the world.

- India has been committed to ensure global peace & supports UN mission since its formation in 1945.
- Indian forces are battling in the grounds of N. Africa & Middle East as UN Peace Keeping Force.
- Indian soldiers had played a major role in evacuation of people from Yemen & S. Sudan during civil war & conflicts.
- UN's peace keeping force are now supposed to work on war torn and heavy risk areas which is supported by India.

## India's stand

- India's contribution shows the commitment of India for global peace
- Despite the pendency of UNSC reforms suggested by India, it provides support
- India's support is in balance with the support provided by Security Council veto power members.
- It shows the eligibility of India to be selected as a permanent UNSC member.
- Disaster preparedness & response of Indian soldiers is very efficient.
- Indian soldiers extends their training to foreign co-soldiers also.

So despite the change in world scenario & changing power triangles, India's commitment of

global peace is re-created through  
its peace keeping missions.

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.
- अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India and Africa share a common history of colonisation. The Indian cooperation in Africa starts from Mahatma Gandhi's intervention in S. Africa and continues till today.

### Significance of cooperation :

- Africa contains unexploited huge natural resources which can be tapped by India.
- Hydrocarbon resources in Africa can be tapped to reduce oil imports from Middle East
- Gold & diamond resources in Africa attracts FDI from all over the world
- Increased FDI flow can ensure employment opportunities for Africans
- Industrial development can ensure

economic development of Africa

- South-South cooperation is of India's strategic interest
- India can acquire the support of the 54 nations of African continent for its UNSC reforms.
- Indian goods can find a good market opportunity there
- Trade enhancement is in the interest of both nations.

Initiatives taken by India :

- Extending financial support for infrastructural projects
- Solar Mamas are being trained in Africa to enhance climate change commitment
- India-Africa Rural Development Organisation headquartered in India enhance the activities to remove poverty & malnutrition.

- Indo-japan cooperation for an African corridor is a welcome step.

19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

International Court of Justice is the premier institution in resolving the disputes between nations. It is an agency under UN. India had been its member since its inception.

### Role of ICJ

- ICJ has solved many disputes in the international arena
- It has criticised the Russian government over annexation of Crimea. Russia has recently pulled out from ICJ.
- Similarly African countries also shows their intention to pull out from ICJ
- ICJ is termed as dominated by Western powers.
- ICJ consists of 9 member judges

selected from different nations .

### Concerns

- The legal backing & the basis of rulings are not evident & globally accepted
- ICJ rulings are not taken as binding by some nations
- ICJ finds in conflict with domestic laws of nations
- Independence & autonomy of ICJ is not properly addressed

### India & ICJ

- Recently India has taken the issue of Pakistan regarding the prosecution of Indian national (Kulbushan Yadav)
- ICJ gave a judgement in favour of India & blocked the prosecution by Pakistan government
- ICJ has also released India from

the allegations made by Marshall Islands on nuclear arms case.

- India shows respect to the orders of ICJ
- India's confidence of ICJ efficiency urged it to take grievances against Pakistan Court to it.

ICJ should be further strengthened by expert advice, independency in execution & free from external interventions.

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Pacific region which is the largest ocean that hosts vast resources of hydrocarbons, oil & energy and which forms part of important sea lane of communication is in the strategic interests of India.

### Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor :

- It is a welcome step which can enhance our energy security
- Indian oil companies will get the chance to explore & ~~also~~ tap energy resources.
- Pacific region encompasses huge numbers of island nations
- Trade can be enhanced with these island nations
- Markets of these island nations can be tapped

- Pacific region is in the amidst of crisis due to provocations of N. Korea, chinese aggressiveness in South China sea etc..
- India can act as a balancing power & negotiating power along with USA & Japan.
- India can utilise the major fishing grounds in the Pacific region.
- India - Japan, India - S. Korea & India - USA relations can be upgraded.
- Sea lanes of communications play a major role in India's merchandise trade globally. It is necessary to have a hold & voice on its freedom of use.

Analysing the above mentioned points, it is clear that Indo-Pacific Economic corridor has a huge relevance in terms of

political, economical & strategic  
interests.